

## Collecting in the White Mountains.

Year after year, entomologists seek the summits of the White Mountains of New Hampshire in search of rare insects, and the number now known from that region is so great that catalogues have already become necessary. Very few persons, however, have attempted to separate collections obtained on the extreme heights from those obtained on the lower plateaus of the barren region, or at the heads of ravines; yet there are two well defined districts above the forest limits, and although most insects found above the trees are common to both regions, specimens of one should not be mingled with those of the other.

With a view of inducing those who visit the mountains this summer to help in the formation of distinctive alpine and subalpine lists, we offer (by the kind permission of Professor Charles H. Hitchcock of the New Hampshire Geological Survey) the accompanying map of the White Mountains, in which the alpine district is colored red and the subalpine blue. The subalpine district is the region of the dwarfed spruce, and includes the heads of the deepest ravines; the alpine is characterized by naked, broken masses of rock, excepting on the level spots, where sedges conceal them. *Eneis semidea* is confined to this highest district. Samuel H. Scudder.

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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

Authors and societies are requested to forward their works to the Editor at the earliest date possible. We ask our readers to inform us of the publication especially of those works which are not generally consulted by entomologists.

(Continued from page 4.)

B. Pickman Mann.

\* 8. S. H. SCUDDER. A Hesperian, in which ocelli are present. p. 165-166.

*Lerema Accius* ♂ and *L. Pattenii* ♂ have a frontal ocellus; *L. Accius* ♀ has three frontal ocellar points; *L. Hianna* has no ocellus; compared with ocelli of *Heterocera*.

\* 9. H. K. MORRISON. New North American Lepidoptera. p. 194-203.

Describes seven new species of Phalaenidæ.

\* 10. B. P. MANN. Explanation of the "Corrigenda" to a communication in these Proceedings, vol. xv, pp. 381-384, entitled: *Anisopteryx vernata* distinguished from *A. pometaria*. p. 204-[209.]

The names of the two species were reversed erroneously in accordance with current tradition; critical sketch of some articles on Canker worms, with notes from Harris's MSS.

Nos. 11 and 12 are from Littell's Living Age, vol. cxx (new series, vol. v):

\* 11. *Chambers' Journal*. About Amber. p. 244-247.

Nature of amber; insects &c. contained in it.

\* 12. *Hardwicke's Science Gossip*. A New Enemy. p. 639-640.

Potato-beetles in North America; migrations and habits of *Doryphora 10-punctata* [meaning *D. 10-lineata*].

\* 13. A. E. VERRILL, in *American Journal of Science and Arts*, vol. cvii (ser. 3, vol. vii), p. 131.

Intertidal insects found on the coast of Maine.

\* 14. TRUSTEES of Museum of Comparative Zoology, in *Annual Report for 1873*, p. 6.

Baron Osten-Sacken takes charge of diptera; deposits his collection.

\* 15. DR. H. A. HAGEN. Report on the Articulates. *Annu. Rep. Mus. Comp. Zool. for 1873*, p. 16-19.

List of accessions and statement of work done during the year.

\* 16. The *New England Farmer*, vol. liii (new ser., vol. xxix), contains the following, and Nos. 17, 18.

No. 1. Means against wood-lice; bots in horses, and remedies. No. 4. Remedies for worms in the kidney of hogs. No. 5. Precaution against canker worms; remedies for lice on cattle; destruction of onions by thrips. No. 6. Grasshoppers hatched by warm weather in January at Putney, Vt. No. 7. Disappearance of lice on calves in presence of sheep. No. 8. Means against the borer at the roots of trees; allegory of the origin of the name "Chrysalides." No. 9. Means against insects on house plants. No. 10. Calomel as a cure for lice on cattle or horses. No. 11. Means against apple tree borers; means against *Tineæ*; means against insects in general. No. 12. Peach tree borers, bee-hives. No. 13. "Vegetable wax"; means against tent-caterpillars, and resulting success.

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